The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. XXI. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893. NO. 17.

Upper Delaware River Transportation Company.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

To take effect on Monday, November 20, 1893:

The Steamer

COLUMBIA

Leaves Bristol daily (Sundays excepted) for Philadelphia, at 7.15 a. m.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia for Bristol, at 2 p. m.

Freight carried at low rates.

Inter-State Steamboat Co.

Steam. Florence

Leaves Bristol at 8.30 A. M. for Phila. Returning leaves Philadelphia, (Arch Street wharf,) at 2 P. M.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

In effect November 9th, 1893.

Leave Bristol for Phila., (Broad St.) *2.10, 5.05, 6.00, 6.51, 7.10, *8.19, 8.23, *9.14, 9.23, 9.52, A. M. 12.05, 12.56, 1.17, *3.03, 4.02, *4.58, 5.43, 6.25, *7.00, 8.30, 9.27, 10.33 P. M. Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *9.23 A. M. *12.04, 12.25, 5.05, 5.43, *7.21, 8.00, 8.50, 9.28, *10.33 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.) for Bristol, 12.01, 3.20, 6.07, *6.50, 7.34, 8.30, 9.55, *11.14 (Saturday only) A. M. 12.01, 1.10, 1.50, 2.43, 3.32, *4.14, 4.20, *5.00, 5.25, *6.00, 6.05, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11.15 P. M. Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.30, 9.05, 11.45, A. M. 2.00, *5.20, 5.53, 7.27, *8.12, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PROVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK—Arrives at 7.00, 10.40 A. M., 2.20, 4.40 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 10.40 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives at 7.00, 7.45, 10.40 A. M., 1.00, 4.40, 7.20 P. M. Closes at 8.15, 10.00 A. M., 1.40, 3.30, 6.00 P. M.

NEWPORT, TYLLE—Arrives at 8.50 A. M. and leaves at 8.57 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c.—Arrives at 10.30 A. M. Closes at 11.45 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves 1.00 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives at 7.15, 10.00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every train (Philadelphia mail).

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Remember the poor.

—The Bristol Library will not be opened to-day.

—Lemuel Thomas and family have removed from Bristol to Philadelphia.

—Jesse Bromley received an order yesterday for the manufacture of 7000 pairs of gloves.

—The post-office closes to-day at 10 o'clock A. M., and will not be open until to-morrow morning.

—There was a Thanksgiving Eve social at Prof. W. H. J. Wilson's Dancing Academy last night.

—The Bristol gunners who went to the wilds in the southern portion of the state have returned loaded with quail.

—William H. J. Wilson has just published a pretty two-step polka entitled S. A. E. It bids fair to be popular.

—The Farmers' National Bank, as usual, observes the holiday and does not open its doors for the transaction of business.

—The members of the Wood Street A. M. E. Church will have an Apron Bazaar and Supper on December 13th, 14th and 15th.

—In order to allow the GAZETTE force ample time to enjoy their Thanksgiving dinners, the GAZETTE is issued in the forenoon this week.

—The German Lutherans and German Reformers had services in Washington Hall, last Sunday. The Rev. A. Biemueller, of Tacony, preached.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, November 30th, 1893: John G. Embree, Miss Mollie McGinley, Mrs. Wm. C. Ross, Wm. Sweeney.

—The revival services at the M. E Church came to a close Tuesday night. During the progress of the revival the attendance was exceedingly large and there were many converts.

—We extract the following from the Monticello (Fla.) Tribune: "Sam Ford has fixed up his wild turkey pen, anticipating another sale to a certain tourist sportsman from the Keystone State."

—Colonel Morrell, the owner of the turnpike road from Torresdale to Morrisville, is having the road put in better shape, ready for winter travel. A road scraper, drawn by four horses, has been at work now for several days.

—Thanksgiving Union services of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches are held in the Presbyterian Church this morning. Rev. W. H. Clipman, pastor of the Baptist Church, delivers the sermon.

—The Jr. O. U. A. M. of Bristol will celebrate the 11th anniversary of the founding of Fidelity Council, this evening, in Mohican Hall. The programme includes addresses, vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and a supper, the closing feature of the evening being a dance.

—The term of Postmaster Fine expires on the 20th of December. There are some eight or ten good Democrats who are willing to serve their country and take the emoluments of the office, but it is stated on apparently good authority that Thaddeus Farley has the inside track and has been promised the appointment.

—Under the head of "Items from Rural Communities" the Doylestown Democrat gives its patrons some Bristol news. As Bristol is the metropolis of Bucks county and has a population nearly three times greater than Doylestown, the classification by that paper of this being a "rural" district is an exhibition of gall that deserves prompt recognition on account of its intensity.

—The flag presentation to the Green Lane School this afternoon will be made with appropriate ceremonies. The flag will be presented by Fidelity Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Doron Green making the presentation speech, and accepted in behalf of the school by Capt. Burnet Landreth. There will also be music, recitations and addresses. Altogether the occasion will be replete with interest.

—The marriage of Miss Bessie Paxson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Paxson, of Langhorne, Pa., and Mr. Evans Wilson, of Colorado, took place at St. James Church, of Bristol, on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, Rev. Bryce Morrow, rector of the church, officiating. The bride, who was becomingly attired in a dark brown travelling gown, was given away by her father. A younger sister, Miss Mary Paxson, was maid of honor. The best man was A. Lincoln Wilson, brother of the groom. Dr. Frank Abbott, of Germantown; Messrs. Alfred Young, of Philadelphia; Lardner V. Morris and William Jones acted as ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left by the noon train for New York, where they will sail for Galveston, Texas, and thence by rail to Gunnison, Colorado, their future home.

—There is not one line in the Democratic tariff bill to encourage a single industry. The measure is destructive from beginning to conclusion.

—At the public sale of the personal property of Jesse Wood, Norristown, on Thursday, four horses were sold. One sold for fifty cents, one for $3, one for $15 and the fourth brought $32.

—A Philadelphia paper credits ex-Senator Edmunds with regarding Philadelphia as the most patriotic and American of American cities, and with saying that it does his soul good just to walk around Independence Hall and get a glimpse of the old Liberty Bell.

—The enactment of the wool and woolen schedules of the scheme for the discouragement of American industry, which was made public Tuesday morning, means the closing of every establishment for manufacturing cheap woolen goods in this country and the abolition of sheep raising in the United States.

The Girl With Red Hair.

If women with red hair would only study how to use it becomingly, they would be proud of the distinction of having it, instead of dissatisfied with their fate. There seems to by a general impression among women with red hair that almost any shade of blue can be worn by them, because, as a usual thing, they have fair and delicate complexions. But, as a matter of fact, blue is the one color above all others that they ought to avoid. The contrast is too violent, and the combination is not harmonious. The shades most suitable to be worn with red hair are bright, sunny browns, and all autumn leaf tints. After these may be selected pale or very dark green—but never a bright green—pale yellow, and black unmixed with any other color. Solid colors are more becoming to redhaired people than mixed, the mixed colors nearly always giving a more or less dowdy appearance. In fact, red hair is usually so brilliant and decided that it must be met on its own ground, and no vague, undecided sort of things should be worn with it.

The Episcopal Church Congress.

The "Church Congress" of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which met and debated various interesting things in this city last week, did not take any vote and did not undertake to settle any question that came before it. In one sense it can be said that its members represented nobody but themselves; in another, that they represented a great many people, not only in the Episcopal communion, but in every other communion as well. And they are the people who think that one ought to be able to give a reason for the religious faith that is in him. For this unofficial congress of churchmen stood for the principle of perfectly free discussion and the right to question every kind of statement of belief and make it answer for itself with reasons, not with authority, as a substitute for them.—New York Press.

The New Tariff Bill.

Republicans are not expected to manifest a spirit of delight in contemplating the recent work of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. The result of that Committee's action has created a deep feeling of apprehension among our manufacturers. It has cast a gloom over the industrial communities of our country. Great Britain and Canada welcome the new tariff bill with unconcealed adulation. It seems to be constructed on lines that harmonize with the wishes and the interests of foreign nations. They are all remembered, and their manufacturing and producing people are justified in their satisfaction. The United States appears to be the only country whose substantial welfare is ignored by this unpatriotic bill. The manufacturers of this country are treated by this last act of Democratic opposition precisely as though they were aliens in our lands.

This bill is a direct and unerring blow at labor, and if it should become a law its harmful effect will cast its gloomy shadow in the home of every American operative. How can it be otherwise? Tariff reductions, directly or remotely, are the parents of reduced wages. How can wages escape reduction if there is to be a reduction of the tariff? It is idle to suppose that the manufacturers of the United States can successfully compete with those of other countries under this proposed bill, unless they are able to produce their goods at less cost; and this must be assured at the expense of wages. High wages and a low tariff are incompatible. Protection, and not Free Trade, vouchsafes the reward of industry. It is Protection that favors and assures, not only work, but well paid labor. There is no Protection in this new Tariff Bill, and no comfort either for industrial enterprises or for the sons of toil. It is a measure that will tend to prolong the hard times. Its fruit cannot be prosperity and welfare.

One fact may console us. This bill is not likely to pass through Congress in its present form. Even among the Democratic members there are some who are friendly to Protection, especially those who represent manufacturing districts. They will not forget the handwriting which the November elections emblazoned before their startled vision. These and the Republican members, especially in the Senate, will show their power, and turn their batteries upon all the objectionable features of this foreign-born bill, for it has all the characteristics of an alien product. The industries of America, the interests of labor, the welfare of the workingman, the prosperity of the country, will not be forgotten by the friends of Protection in the American Congress.

IF PROTECTION is robbery, according to Democratic political philosophy, it is robbery south as well as north. If it is unconstitutional anywhere it is so everywhere. If it be wrong as applied to wool it cannot be right as applied to rice. If it is wrong to tax eggs it must be wrong to tax oranges. Why shoud the wings of Protection be clipped if they attempt to soar over the North and West, yet have free flight in the sunny South? If free trade must have a back at salt, why should it not slaughter tobacco? Why should latitude make any difference to the slashing champions of free trade? Why should they temper their attacks in favor of the South? What sectional patriots! What lop-sided protectionists! How good they are to take care of their own. Now let our land flourish joyously.

—Our bright contemporary, the Doylestown Republican, calls especial attention to the habit Bristol's young men now have of attending church. It says:

"Only recently it was reported that the men in Bristol were not in the habit of attending church services. Either the statement was unwarranted or the men of that town have turned over a new leaf for on last Sunday afternoon "over 500 young attended a special meeting," as was reported in The Republican. On the same Sunday evening, the report further says, "nearly 1,000 people" crowded in a certain church. It does not say what proportion of this number was made up of men but it is hoped that they were well represented. If this condition continues, and it ought to, Bristol will be excused from answering the question: 'Why Do Men Not Go to Church?'"

—Dr. George T. Heston, of Newtown, and Watson Kenderdine, of Lumberville, have been appointed by Governor Pattison delegates to the Farmers' National Congress, which convenes at Savannah, Ga., on December 12th.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER

Sports Witness a Dog Fight in a Prominent Theatre Sunday Night.—The Proposed Sale of the Gas Works by the City to a Private Corporation.—The Evil Effects of the New Tariff Schedule Pointed Out.—The Knights of Labor Muddle.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—This city does not profess to travel at so rapid a gait as New York and Chicago, but since the police discovered that a dog fight was conducted at a fashionable theatre on Sunday night, it is admitted that Philadelphia is keeping up pretty well with the band wagon. Vengeance, however, was swift, and an example was set which is likely to strike terror to the hearts of evil doers. The dogs were killed!

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An ordinance has been introduced into councils to sell the city's gas works. The importance of this is hardly realized by the average citizen. The gas plant has been fostered for half a century, expanding with the city's growth until its present capacity is nearly 16,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The enlarging of the works from year to year, and the extension of gas mains as new streets were opened during the progress made by the city in fifty years, have called for the expenditure of more millions of dollars than it is now possible for the men in office to figure up. How much money the city has put into its gas plant will never be known, and the only way to estimate their value is by the return they would give upon the capital invested. On this basis they are worth from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, upon which they would pay 6 per cent. But it is proposed by the ordinance to sell them for ten millions, and it is said that a well known lobbyist is authorized to guarantee to councilmen liberal holdings of stock in the company which wants the works if they will let it have them at a price near $10,000,000. The difference between $10,000,000, the price offered, and $25,000,00 the value of the works, is so enormous that opportunity offered for the worst kind of jobbery, is but it is hoped that backed by the mayor there will be enough honest men in councils to guard the true interests of the taxpayers.

The ordinance proposes to supply gas to private consumers at $1.10 per 1,000 cubic feet. That figure is named simply as a trick to deceive the people. This company is, no doubt, willing to supply gas at $1.10 per 1,000 feet or even less. It, however, names $1.10 so that when the ordinance is amended so as to fix the rate at $1, it will appear to be great concession on the part of the company, and as if councils were making it do what it was reluctant to. The same may be said as to the price named for the plant. The company is in fact ready to pay much more than $10,000,000; maybe $15,000,000 and possibly $20,000,000, but if it can be made to appear that the higher figures are only paid after the mayor or some leaders in councils insist upon it, the company will have accomplished its purpose and the wool will have been pulled over the people's eyes. It is tactics like these which afford a great chance for buncombe. The schemers go to men whose influence they want, and show them how it is possible for them to make themselves popular before the people by insisting that gas shall be $1 and that more than $10,000,000 shall be paid for the plant. It is the gas works that these schemers are after, and they mean to have them on just as favorable terms as they be acquired.

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Great interest is manifested by local manufacturers in the new tariff schedule. The belief is very general that there is no use of being alarmed because the measure is so utterly bad and detrimental to the interests of so many sections of the country, that the Democratic Congressmen will be divided among themselves, and it will not receive sufficient support to make it a law. Mr. William Coates, of the wool house of Coates Bros. & Co., says that free wool will entirely wipe out the wool-growing industry in the United States. Sheep, he says, will be raised only for mutton, and sheep raising for this purpose will be confined to places near good markets. In all the great territory west of the Mississippi sheep raising will have to be entirely abandoned under free wool. This, Mr. Coates reasons, will cause Congressmen from the western states to oppose free wool. Textile manufacturers say that the bill entirely removes protection from their industry, as they cannot compete with foreign manufacturers with the low ad valorem duty which is placed upon foreign goods. Iron and steel makers reason the same way. Alabama and West Virginia, aside from Mr. Wilson, will unite with Pennsylvania in proclaiming against free coal. Whatever tariff legislation is enacted will probably be very different from that recommended by Mr. Wilson's committee, and if the Democrats will just hold off for a couple of years the people will settle the question in an effective manner.

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There are predictions that the Knights of Labor will go to pieces now that Mr. Powderly is no longer at its head, but there is really less danger of disintegration now than there has been for several years. The constant quarrelling of the Powderly and anti-Powderly factions caused dissensions which extended from the General Assembly down through the District Assemblies to lowest branches. Now that Mr. Powderly is retired, it is believed that there will be less quarrelling and more earnest work for the good of the order. F. D. M.

Sam to Bill.

BRISTOL, November 27th, 1893.

DEAR BILL:—I am not surprised nowadays to hear of anybody economizing even in the most fantastic ways. The things we call necessities, those that are called luxuries, and those that anybody can get along without, all pay their tribute to these pinching times. The fact is, Bill, economy is having a great run of popularity, like a star actor at a theatre. (But you and I know but little about theatres, and care less.) This business of saving here and saving there, and making a little go a great way, has taken hold of the people like an epidemic. It is as contagious as the measles, and quite as inconvenient. You economize in one way, I economize in another, and we both do it because we must. It isn't a matter of choice. We are all feeling the sharp pinch of the crooked and crazy times. You and I, and a good many others, have found out that "adversity is sometimes hard upon a man."

That's right, my economist; tax your beer. Tax it out of existence if you like; it doesn't affect anybody else, and if anybody follows your example it will be from choice, and to experience the fun of dieting on the benefit of a good and sensible thing. Nobody will suspect you, Bill, of putting on any virtuous airs in this business of turning over a new leaf in relation to beer. Grim necessity sometimes throws wide open the gates of wisdom, and we enter them with bewitching meekness and charming humility. A choice thing about it is that a taste and an experience may lead to our adopting a good thing as a habit.

I was well pleased with your letter, and it set me to thinking. It often happens that a man is innocent of the simplest things until somebody else puts them in his head. Then, if the matter be something that he is interested in, he will turn it over and over in his mind, and presently he plays the jury and renders a verdict for or against it.

A good many of us, Bill, in some respects, are like Saul of old, we "have played the fool." If at this time you were still happy in your work, getting good pay and feeling secure in your wages, very likely this beer business would not have entered your head. You would be plodding away in the old path; you would be still playing the fool with your free and easy nickles. Isn't that so, old neighbor? You now have time to think of things that never before worried your poor pate. (Let me say in a timid whisper, Bill, that sometimes adversity is a sort of disguised angel.

I have heard our minister say something about a certain something being so plain and clear that a wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein. That is the way I look upon your new occupation. It is not like the occupation in the play; you never need say—it's "gone." You could not have invented a better or a wiser method of saving. While you are saving your coin in this way you may also be saving yourself. That's worth thinking about. A man is as important as his money and as well worth taking care of. We ought to be chary about spending money for our harm. It is bad enough to make acquaintance gratis with a thing that serves us ill, without buying it with hard-earned money. A truce to moralizing!

Your sum in arithmetic is another form of illustrating the old couplet about "little grains of sand" and "little drops of water." Build a mountain with your mole-hills. It is only a question of time and perseverance.

A day or two after I received your letter our old friend Charley called to see me. (To his face we call him Charles, you know.) We talked about many things, but chiefly the hard times and the rough treatment we are getting from the crabbed storms of fate. To amuse Charley I showed him your letter. He read it with great care and often smiled while reading it. I thought he looked as though he felt just a trifle wise. Charley, you know, is a very proper sort of a man, always walking straight and not much given to jollity. He is as sedate as an owl and as tranquil as an icicle. Charley has character. A man need covet no more sparkling gem than a noble, unblemished character. Charley never lost anything by keeping clear of capering company. You know as well as I do, Bill, that what is known as bad company can outdo any pitch in the art of defiling. (There; moralizing again.)

When our friend finished reading your letter he handed it back to me, and after a moment's silence he said, in a sage and solemn manner, "Samuel, our former neighbor seems to have found out something that I learned long ago. When I was nearing the mature years of manhood my father said to me one day, 'my son, as you go through the world making your way by the sweat of your brow, remember this my advice to you—spend not in folly what you patiently earn with toil. Let wisdom show itself in your life, even in small things. Keep a firm grip on yourself, and let no folly be as a magnet to you, drawing you aside from the way of good sense and worthy living.' I have long since learned, Samuel, that 'wisdom is ofttimes nearer when we stoop than when we soar.' We can always practice it, and more frequently in trifling matters than in great ones. William has learned wisdom by being bruised with adversity, which sometimes has sweet and wholesome uses. My good neighbor Jonathan told me that he bought a piano for his daughter Elizabeth, who had just grown up, by putting his beer money, as he called it, in his wife's keeping instead of depositing it in the saloon, where it never bore him any good and lasting fruit. It took just two years, and all that time Elizabeth was almost as happy in the prospect as she afterwards was in the possession of her heart's fond desire. Jonathan's self-denial and simple economy brought a sense of joy to himself, and to his family peace and pleasantness."

Charley talked like a preacher, or a poet, I don't know which, but his words seemed like gold and sunshine. I thought you would like to know about it, Bill, and I have written it down as well as I could remember it.

But my letter is stretching itself out like an elastic band and I must clip its ambition. It is pleasant to know of anything that brings sunny good-cheer into your home. You have decided on a wise course, Bill; now, take a lesson from the postage-stamp and bravely stick!

Your sympathetic SAM.

The Story of Life.

After a while, a busy brain
Will rest from all its toil and pain.

After a while, earth's rush will cease,
And wearied heart find sweet release.

After a while, vanished face,
An empty seat, a vacant place,

After a while, a man forgot,
A crumbled headstone, an unknown spot.

Literary Notes.

The Christmas Number of Scribner's Magazine contains five short stories of unusual beauty in sentiment, especially chosen for their appropriateness to the Christmas season. The authors are Robert Grant, Thomas Nelson Page, Henry van Dyke, Edith Wharton, and Herbert D. Ward. There is in addition a hitherto unpublished work of fiction by Sir Walter Scott, which is here printed by arrangement with Mrs. Maxwell Scott, and introduced and edited by Andrew Lang. The poetry of the number represents an equally notable list of authors including Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Richard Henry Stoddard, Edith M. Thomas, Duncan Campbell Scott, and Graham R. Tomson.

The illustrations represent the best work of eminent artists, including J. R. Weguelin, Edwin Lord Weeks, F. S. Church, Howard Pyle, A. B. Frost, and Irving R. Wiles.

F. Marion Crawford, the distinguished novelist, who in "Paul Patoff" showed his wonderful familiarity with Constantinople and his exquisite power of describing it, has written for Scribner's two articles on "Constantinople" which in themselves are a perfect expression of all the varied life and color of that wonderful city.

Altogether the number represents a striking list of contributors, and great richness of illustration, there being twenty pages and forty text pictures.

Oranges for Export.

American oranges are being introduced into England, and if the experiment proves successful financially, shipments will be made to Holland and Belgium, and perhaps also to North Germany. The fruit is shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York or Philadelphia, where it is re-sorted and re-packed for the trip across the ocean. The first shipment from Jacksonville was made September 21, and the oranges were sold in Liverpool October 6, at prices ranging from 11 to 16 shillings per box, the average price being 13 shillings—about $3.15.

The culture of oranges has grown enormously in Florida since 1885, when the yield was less than 1,000,000 boxes. The annual product has increased every year, with a single exception, and the crop was cut short that year by the cold weather. This year's crop is estimated at 4,500,000 boxes, an increase of 500 per cent. in eight years. If this rate is kept up for another eight years Florida will be able to supply all Europe with oranges and have enough left for home consumption.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Useful Hints.

After the juice is squeezed from lemons the peels are used for rubbing brass. Dip them in common salt, rub the brass thoroughly then brush with dry bathbrick.

Cooking meat at a high and in a dry temperature develops a richer and more savory flavor; so, when it is possible, it is well to brown the meat before adding the water to it.

Silk which has been badly wrinkled may be smoothed by sponging on the right side with gum arabic water and ironing on the wrong side.

A good paper-hanger's paste is made of four pounds of wheaten flour mixed with a small quanity of cold water, thoroughly stirred. Two ounces of powdered alum are then added, and when dissolved a gallon of boiling water. When cool it may be thinned as desired with cold water and used. Alum is an insecticide.

A lump of soda laid on the drain pipe will prevent the pipes becoming clogged with grease; also, flood the pipes once a week with boiling water, in which a little soda is dissolved.

Wash white marble porches, bath, etc., with a mop dipped in boiling hot water and soda. A good deal of soda should be dissolved in the water.

The chamois used for rubbing silver can be washed as often as necessary in warm water in which enough soap is dissolved to make a lather and rinsed in lukewarm water.

When mildew or iron rust is on a white fabric it may be completely bleached out by the use of salt and lemon juice, laying the article in a strong sun.

Bits of white wax should be used freely when packing white things, as silk or tulle evening gowns, crepe shawls, choice laces, etc. It will keep them from yellowing.

Boiling water made strong with ammonia and applied with a whisk broom cleans willow chairs admirably. Soap should never be used, as it turns them yellow.

When the oven gets too hot putting in a pan of cold water will reduce the tempature.

Tinware may be brightened by dipping a damp cloth in common soda and rubbing it well.

Very hot soda in a solution, applied with a soft flannel, will remove paint splashes. Use soda in the water to clean paint and glass instead of soap.

Strong, tepid soda water will make glass very brilliant, then rinse in cold water, wipe dry with linen cloth.

The best way of treating a stove that has not been blacked for some time is to rub it well with a newspaper, adding just a little clean grease of almost any kind. It will soon take a polish after a few treatments of this sort.

If ink is spattered on woodword, it may be taken out by scouring with sand and water and a little ammonia, then rinse with soda water.

Strips of cotton cloth, an inch wide, wet and placed around pies, will keep the juice in. Remove when first taken from the oven.

Great care should be taken in administering remedies in the form of tinctures which have stood for a long time in small vials in the family medicine closet. When the bottles happen to be loosely corked the alcohol readily evaporates, leaving the drug in the form of a concentrated tincture, the pharmacopœial dose of which might produce very serious if not fatal results.

When oiled walnut furniture begins to grow dingy it can be made to look as fresh as new by reoiling. Linseed, or even olive oil, may be used, but pure, good kerosene oil is much the best. Rub it well in with a soft woolen rag and polish with clean, dry flannel.

To remove mildew from cloth, put a spoonful of chloride of lime in a quart of water; strain it and dip the mildewed cloth in it. Repeat if necessary.

For scalds from hot water or stove, there is nothing more apt to be handy than baking soda. Wet it up softly and apply freely. If the burn is superficial or of slight extent, binding it up with this is all that will be necessary.

Coffee stains should be wet with cold, soft water before being put into the wash, and will usually be found all right when the laundering is done.

To clean the railing and banisters, wash off all the dirt with soap and water, and when dry rub with a mixture of two parts of linseed oil and one of turpentine. If the odor of turpentine is objectionable, use two parts of sweet or cotton seed oil and one part of alcohol; but the mixture of linseed oil and turpentine is more desirable.

A little kerosene rubbed briskly over the spots on dark clothing will brighten the garments and remove the stains almost like magic. The kerosene will evaporate quickly and leave no stain.

A simple way to remove grease spots from wall paper is to hold a piece of clean blotting paper over the spot, and press a moderately warm flatiron over it. Repeat the operation until all the grease is out.

The most delicate way to boil an egg is to pour boiling water over it, and allow it to remain, without boiling, for ten minutes. It will be found to be perfectly cooked.

Never put pans and kettles half-filled with water on the stove to soak. It only hardens whatever may have adhered to the kettle, and makes it much more difficult to clean. Keep them full of cold water and soak them away from the heat.

One of the simplest disinfectants of the sick room is ground coffee burned on a shovel so as to fill the atmosphere of the room with its pungent aromatic odor. If two red hot coals are placed on a fire shovel and a teaspoonful of ground coffee is sprinkled over them at a time, using three teaspoonfuls in all, it will fill the room with its aroma and it is said to have the hygienic effect of preventing the spread of various epidemic diseases.

In washing all woolens one of the secrets of success is to have them dry as soon as possible after wetting.

A pinch of soda added to sour fruit will take away much of the tartness and make much less sugar necessary for sweetening.

It is said that silk and lisle thread gloves may be washed on the hands in soft water, using a little borax and castile soap. Do not rub or twist them any more than you can help. Leave them on the hands till they are partially dry, then take off carefully, pull them straight, feld the fingers as when they were new, and lay them between cloth with a weight on them to dry.

Ceilings that have become smoked by kerosene lamps may be cleaned by washing off with soda.

For cleaning oil paint before repainting, use two ounces of soda dissolved in a quart of hot water. Then rinse off with clear water.

Lanoline is most effective for sunken checks, if one does not wish to take internal remedies. This is said to be a great flesh producer. Simply rub into pores before retiring.

To light a candle, hold the match to the side of the wick and not to the top.

Cane-seat chair bottoms that have sagged but are not broken can be made as taut as new if washed thoroughly with a soft, wet cloth in soapsuds.

Bent whalebones may be straightened and made fit for use again by soaking in hot water, then straightening under a press till dry.

Dont's for the Window Garden.

Don't forget that the plants will require plenty of fresh air on sunny days or they will resent the change from their summer quarters.

Don't leave the door or window open too long, unless the weather is very mild, or the plants will become chilled.

Don't allow a direct draft on the plants, especially if the air is cold. Admit it through a door or window at some distance from the plant shelves.

Don't give too much water or try to force the plants. Give them time to become accustomed to their winter quarters.

Don't forget to search for the cracks that will let in the keen air. Stuff them with folded newspapers.

Don't be sorry to give your only rose or geranium blossom to your sick neighbor. It may do her more good than medicine.

Don't fail to keep a kettle of water on the top of the sitting-room stove, or the water-pan filled in the furnace.

Don't worry about the moisture being unhealthy when it is necessary to sit in the room with the plants. You will be benefitted as well as the plants.

Don't fail to use stimulants on your calla, and plenty of warm water, if you want quantities of the beautiful lilies.

Don't forget to look at the bulbs which have been placed in the dark to form roots. Some of them may be ready to bring into the light for blooming.

Don't be discouraged if you can't make the plants bloom while the days are short and there is little sun. You will notice a great change in a few weeks.

Married.

WILSON—PAXSON—Nov. 29th, 1893, at St. James' Church, Bristol, Pa., by the Rev. W. Bryce Morrow, G. Evans Wilson, of Gunnison, Col., to Elizabeth H., daughter of James G. Paxson, of Langhorne, Bucks County, Pa.

Denver, Col., papers please copy.

Died.

MCBRIEN—On the 29th inst. of pneumonia, Mrs. Mary A. McBrien, in the 73d year of her age.

How to Make Money Honestly.

WANTED:—A pushing man, well and favorably known, to represent the COMMERCIAL LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. The business of this Company is to issue Accumulative Investment Shares for $600, and make advances of that sum to those desiring money at once or within a reasonable time. The Shares are guaranteed to mature within 300 weeks, and the weekly payments on same are $1.00. Over 2500 loans have been made by our Company, and this certainly affords one of the best opportunities to make money without requiring the whole of your time. During the past thirty days over 1500 Shares have been sold in Philadelphia alone. For full particulars as to compensation, requirements, etc., address John Palmer, President, No. 1330 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

The Democratic Stab at Industry.

The Democratic bill for the assassination of American industry was given to the public on Monday and was published in the leading daily newspapers on Tuesday morning. The comments on the provisions of the bill are far from favorable, and the intelligent expression of opinion is strongly against its adoption. The New York Press editorially on Tuesday embodies the view Republicans take of the proposed new law. It says:

The destructive force of the measure far exceeds the apprehensions entertained of it. No intelligent man can examine the bill without perceiving that it will exterminate many forms of industry, cripple others, force down the wages of workmen who are still fortunate enough to find employment, and enlarge imports beyond all precedent. The new free list contains hundreds of articles produced by American labor and now covered by duties. There is not a line of the free list which does not thrust the knife into some industry in which Americans earn their bread. Free wool means the destruction of sheep husbandry in the United States; free lumber means the sacrifice of our own lumber interests to those of Canada; free coal and free iron ore mean poverty for American miners; the free list for chemicals means heavy damage to one of the most important of our manufacturing industries.

This enlarged free list represents revenue thrown away, the destruction of capital invested in business, shrinkage of the value of plants and stocks, and bread taken from the mouths of thousands of working people. It will hurt many Americans and it will help none. No important industry could gain anything from raw materials thus made free. The new free list is destructive, indefensible, scandalous. Throughout the schedules of duties the reduction of rates has been of such a character as to deprive the bill of all claim to be in any degree protective. It makes as close an approach as could be made under existing circumstances to fulfilling the demand of the Chicago platform for a purely revenue tariff. The purpose clearly underlying it is to encourage importations in great volume so that low duties will produce large revenues.

Single ad valorem rates have been almost uniformly substituted for the compound duties. In nearly every case not only has the specific duty been thrown aside, but, in addition to this reduction, the ad valorom duty has been severly cut. This is tariff reform with a vengeance. The simple ad volorem duty, a favorite with theorists like Wilson, is merely an instrument of fraud. It invites undervaluation. It would open our market as a dumping ground for Euopean job lots, and it would make manufacturing in the United States a wildly speculative business. Without the accompaning specific duty the woolen business in this country will be almost as hazardous as stock gambling. Use of the single ad valorem duty was the characteristic of the villainous Walker tariff of 1846 and of the defeated Mills bill. The system represents hostility to the domestic manufacturer. It is a method which stabs his business under the pretense of giving it a measure of protection. Not one of the great manufacturing industries escapes the knife of the tariff assassins at Washington. If this bill should become law multitudes of small industries, conducted by men not financially strong, will be exterminated at once. The manufacturers who are powerful enough to fight Europe will be able to do so upon a single condition; namely, that wages shall be depressed to the European level. The bill is intended to hurt the manufacturers; but the workingmen of the country will also be its victims. It aims a deadly blow at the methods of living which have made their lives so much better than those of the laborer of Europe. The day of doom for American high wages will come when this assault upon labor shall succeed. The land will swarm with idle men, and there will be a fierce struggle for existence such as Americans have never known. Mr. Wilson has been devising a bill for the multiplication of tramps.

The American people should fully understand, however, that this infamous measure does not threaten harm only to the men whose products are named in its schedules. It proposes to put directly and wholly upon the mass of people taxes now largely paid by foreigners. It proposes that the federal government shall deliberately throw away part of its revenue from customs and invade the sources from which State and cities get their income. It proposes to rob thousands of millions of invested money of a large part of its value. It will, if adopted, certainly depreciate all railroad property by drying up business and by compelling lower freight rates. It will disturb our reciprocity arrangements with other countries. It will revolutionize the basis upon which all American business has been done for thirty-three years and compel the complete readjustment of the commercial operations of seventy millions of people. The measure is revolutionary. It proposes to make a complete overturn of things as they are. And for what? For the benefit of whom? For no other reason than that the Democratic party has an irresistible propensity for disorder and destruction; for the sole benefit of Europeans who wish to prey upon our people.

THE WILSON BILL!

It Means a Perpetuation of "Cleveland Times" and Low Wages.

A Cleveland Organ Bolts.
From the Philadelphia Ledger (Cleveland Ind.).

No such violent change of economic policy as is proposed by the Wilson Tariff bill could be made without a corresponding change in the economic conditions of the country and the people. The duties on foreign products, which really protect the capital and labor of America, are the props which have sustained, and are necessary to sustain, the common prosperity of the people—not alone of a class or classes, but of the masses.

The general principle of the bill is to be feared and resisted. Resistance to it should assume definite form and force at once. Capital and labor should, through their regular organizations and by individual appeals, unite to influence Senators and Representatives to oppose so long as opposition can be successfully exerted the principle of free trade, as set forth in the free raw materials schedules and the tariff-for-revenue-only policy, as set forth in the great reduction of duties on manufactured products. Protection for our industries is with American capital and labor the law of self preservation, and any attempt to set it aside should be strenuously contended against.

Another Democratic View.
From the Daily News (Stalward Dem.).

The adoption by the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means of ad valorem instead of specific duties in the new Tariff bill, is sure to provoke a good deal of criticism even outside of the ranks of the Republican protectionists, for the reason that the general belief is that it is easier to collect the right amount of duty on weight or quality than on price.

Fight it to the Death.
From the Philadelphia North American (Rep.).

This bill appears to have been gathered up from the mass of the ignorant utterances of years and flung together at random. It will be contested inch by inch, and there must be no attempt to restrict legitimate discussion. Such an attempt will fail if made.

Legislation for Foreigners.
From the Pittsburg Times (Rep.).

The Democratic members of the committee have in their work granted the prayer of the foreigners who told them they ought to legislate for the good of England, France and Spain, and ignored those of our own workingmen and manufacturers.

Cleveland Disasters.
From the Boston Journal (Rep.).

This new Democratic Tariff bill is pretty sure to produce a large and luxurious crop of Democratic protectionists, who believe that in tariff matters Jefferson, Madison and Jackson are safer guides than John C. Calhoun and Grover Cleveland.

A Safe Prophecy.
From the Mail and Express.

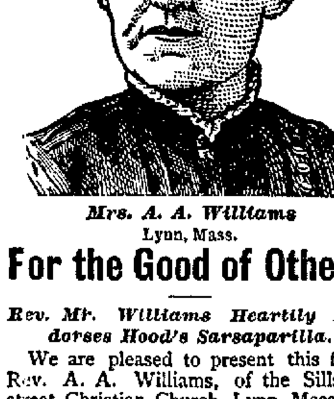
Wages in this country reached the high water mark during the Harrison Administration. If the Wilson Tariff bill shall become a law wages in this country will sink to the lowest level they have touched in fifty years.

Scents Favoritism.
From the Providence Journal (Ind.).

The fundamental and carefully preserved principle of the Wilson bill is not to raise revnue from customs duties, but to give certain favored home industries an artificial, protected profit.

Sold out to Bourdons.
From the Baltimore American (Rep.).

The feature of the bill which will probably excite the most comment hereafter is the manner in which the South has been protected at the expense of the rest of the country.



Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."
A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

Not Strange.
From the Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

The sugar schedule as it stands is a miserable makeshift, showing the mysterious power of the Sugar Trust over some Democratic Congressmen. Raw sugar should be taxed.

Of Course.
From the Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind. Rep.).

The bill proceeds on the basis that Northern industries can stand crushing reduction, while those that are peculiarly Southern must be let alone or treated tenderly.

A Triple Headed Foe.
From the Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

As it stands, the bill is an extreme blow at the revenue of the government, at the life of American industries and at the wages of American labor.

A Mugwump Fear.
From the Springfield Republican (Ind.).

It some of its details we question whether the Democratic revisers have not gone too far—have not undertaken too much for a beginning.

A Crime.
From the New York Recorder.

The bill is a meditated crime against labor. If it shall pass, wages must come down to the European standard.

Mills to be Kept Closed.
From the Albany Express.

The new Tariff bill means that thousands of shops and mills now closed are to be kept closed.

A Democratic Hint.
From the Boston Globe (Dem.).

No one is foolish enough to suppose that the bill as it stands is absolutely perfect.

Tours to Washington D. C., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

A more economical or pleasant way to spend three days could scarcely be devised than that offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in its personally-conducted tours to the Capital. $13 from New York, $11 from Philadelphia, and proportionately low rates from intermediate or contiguous points, will cover transportation and hotel expenses during the period of the trip.

The historic and contemporaneous associations of this beautiful city are numberless and render a visit replete with interest. The first tour leaves Philadelphia today at 1.50 P. M. Other dates are December 14th and 18th, February 8th, March 1st and 22d, April 12th, May 3d and 24th. A tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each party and materially aid in the general welfare of the participants.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, November 27, 1893.

Because these Black Dress Goods are a third or a quarter under price it doesn't follow that they are one bit under quality. They are not. It is simply the great goods gathering power of this store that makes them, and dozens more, so interesting to you.

At 50c a yard.
38 in. black French Diagonal, regular price 75c.

At 50c a yard.
46 in. black All-wool Serge, retailing at the manufacturer's price.

At 75c a yard.
58 in. black Figured Fancies, three designs, retailing at less than manufacturer's price.

At 85c a yard.
50 in. French Whipcord, original price $1.25.

At 85c a yard.
50 in. black Fancy Diagonals, four designs, and never retailed before at less than $1.25.

At $1 a yard.
50 in. black Diagonal Cheviot, regular price $1.50.

Sewing Machines

How much and yet how little most folks know about them. What work-doers, what eye-savers, what bread winners they are is common knowledge.

But how many know what a crust of "expenses" counts in the usual retail price of all Sewing Machines? Not one in a thousand.

It would astound Sewing Machine buyers if they knew what actual cost is, and what retail prices would be were machines sold on the same basis as shoes or clothing or books or furniture or almost any other merchandise.

Why not sell them so?

Time was when patents forbade. But the basic and important patents have expired. The field is open to anyone. Names have lost much of their significance. The ——, the ——, the ——, no matter how good they were, or are, can no longer monopolize excellencies.

All of the wall of exclusiveness has tumbled down—except the cumbrous, costly way of selling goods.

Why shouldn't it go?

Here are the Quaker City Sewing Machines. We named them. The best machine that could be made by picking from all the goodness of other machines was brought us. We called it "Quaker City." Taken all in all, we count it the best Sewing Machine on the market.

These are the prices:

$18, $19, $20, $22.50, $25.

Each machine perfect and complete. Oak or Walnut case.

Wanamaker.

Working parts exactly the same in every instance.

High Arm.
Self-setting Needles.
Self-threading Shuttle.
Automatic Bobbin Winder.
Complete attachments.

How can we make the little prices? Easy enough. We buy and sell Sewing Machines as we buy and sell dry goods. And

WE DON'T — Employ canvassers and pay them half the selling price for getting the business.

WE DON'T — Sell on installments and thus lose a part of the price of some machines.

WE DON'T — Send out instructors to give lessons at the customer's house—instructions are given at the store.

WE DON'T — Do the business in a reckless and expensive way and make the customer stand the extra cost.

Always specially attractive lots in the Book store. These are haphazard.

Standard Sets.

The following sets are printed on good paper, well bound, stamped in gilt, gilt tops. Boxed.
Edna Lyall, 6 vols., $3.
Geo. Eliot, 8 vols., illus., $3.75.
Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, 5 vols., illus., $2.25.

For Young Folks.

The Tanner Boy. A Life of General Grant. By Major Penniman. 15mo, 336 pages, $1. Our price 25c.
Gray Girls and Brown Boys. Two stories in one volume. 471 pages, 9½x8 inches. Our price 75c.

For Wee Folks.

Ida Waugh's Alphabet Books. Verses by Amy E. Blanchard, illustrated by Ida Waugh; size 11x9 in. Made to sell at $1; our price 25c.
Pictures and Songs for Little Children. A volume of verses, handsomely illustrated in black and white; size 9x7 in., 1 in. thick; illuminated board covers. Made to sell at $1; our price 40c.
Magic Toy Book. Illustrated in colors, size 8½x7½ in.; illuminated board covers. Made to sell at 50c; our price 15c.

And gift-time only a month away!

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Best Lehigh Coal
AT $3 PER TON

WOULD NOT be as economical as the Rochester Parlor Heater, Price, $6.50, which will heat an ordinary size room at a cost of less than one cent an hour, or boil a kettle of water in a few minutes. Burns ordinary Headlight Oil. Perfectly safe. No odor. No ashes. No fires to kindle. Just the thing everybody wants. Send for circulars if you cannot call and see it.

Beware of imitations. Buy none but the genuine "ROCHESTER."

For Sale by

T. B. HARKINS,

Sole Agent for Bristol and Vicinity.

PALOUSE,
BIG BEND,
CHELAN.

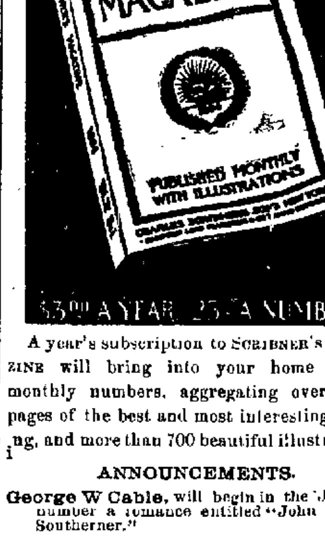
These are the names of three great agricultural districts in eastern Washington, reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE FIRST lies south of Spokane and is a remarkable grain producing region, and one where fruits and vegetables attain great perfection. It is a noted country in the Northwest.

THE SECOND is a very peculiar section, west of Spokane, so called because it is hemmed in on the west by a great bend of the Columbia River. It LOOKS good for nothing—the crops are MARVELS in appearance and yield. It is coming forward rapidly, and land is cheap.

THE CHELAN REGION is west of the Big Bend, and on the other side of the Columbia River. It is proving to be a fruit country, equal to any on the Pacific Coast. It is in the midst of some of the finest scenery of the west.

Write to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent N. P. R. R., St. Paul, for maps, folders and information.



A year's subscription to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will bring into your home twelve monthly numbers, aggregating over 1500 pages of the best and most interesting reading, and more than 700 beautiful illustrations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

George W Cable, will begin in the January number a romance entitled "John March, Southerner."

Two other important serials have been engaged; J. M. Barrie author of the famous "Little Minister," has written a new novel, the first since that famous story. **George Meredith** the great English novelist, is in preparation a novel entitled "The Amazing Marriage."

SHORT STORIES will be abundant. W. D. Howells, Miss Elliot, W. H. Bishop, Ludovic Halevy, Paul Bourget, Joel Chandler Harris and many new writers will contribute.

Studies of American Life will be an important feature, including Newport, Bar Harbor, Lenox, etc., and the West.

The Illustrations will be even more numerous and beautiful than ever. A series of Frontispieces chosen by Philip Gilbert Hamerton will be especially notable.

Complete Prospectus sent on request.

Special Offer. The numbers for 1893, and a subscription for 1894, - - - $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - - - - $6.00

Sample Copy, 10 cents.

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743 Broadway, NEW YORK.

For Rent.

A COMMODIOUS TEN ROOM HOUSE ON Otter Street, Bristol, Pa. Hot and cold water, bath-room; large grounds surrounding, barn and good stabling. $10 per month. 11-9-6t Apply to JOHN C. STUCKERT.

Miscellaneous

1894.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1894 will maintain the character that has made it the favorite illustrated periodical for the home. Among the results of enterprises undertaken by the publishers, there will appear during the year superbly illustrated papers on India by Edwin Lord Weeks, on the Japanese Seasons by Alfred Parsons, on Germany by Poultney Bigelow, on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederic Remington.

Among the other notable features of the year will be novels by George du Maurier and Charles Dudley Warner, the personal reminiscences of W. D. Howells, and eight short stories of Western frontier life by Owen Wister. Short stories will also be contributed by Brander Mathews, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, George A. Hibbard, Quesnay de Beaurepaire, Thomas Nelson Page, and others. Articles on topics of current interest will be contributed by distinguished specialists.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post-paid.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1894.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions; and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1894 will be written by William Black and Walter Besant. Short stories will be written by Mary E. Wilkins, Maria Louise Pool, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Marion Harland, and others. Out-door Sports and In-door Games, Social Entertainment, Embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Repartee."

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1894.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is beyond all question the leading journal in America, in its splendid illustrations, in its corps of distinguished contributors, and in its vast army of readers. In special lines, it draws on the highest order of talent, the men best fitted by position and training to treat the leading topics of the day. In fiction, the most popular story-writers contribute to its columns. Superb drawings by the foremost artists illustrate its special articles, its stories, and every notable event of public interest; it contains portraits of the distinguished men and women who are making the history of the time, while special attention is given to the Army and Navy, Amateur Sport, and Music and the Drama by distinguished experts. In a word, HARPER'S WEEKLY combines the news features of the daily paper and the artistic and literary qualities of the magazine with the solid critical character of the review.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Board of Pardons of the State of Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of DECEMBER, A. D., 1893, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the pardon of BERNARD J. McGINLEY, now serving a sentence in the Common Jail of the County of Bucks, imposed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county upon a conviction for assault and battery.

GILKESON & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for BERNARD J. McGINLEY.

Notice of Lost Certificate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Wm. E. Appleton having lost his Certificate No. 53, for three shares of the First series of the capital stock of the Fidelity Building Association, has made application for the issue of a new certificate for the said stock, and that on and after four weeks from this date the said Certificate No. 53 will be void unless previously delivered to the undersigned, and a new certificate will be issued in place thereof.

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Nov. 3, 1893. 4t Secretary.

Legal Advertisements.

An Ordinance

For the Better Preservation of the Public Health, and Providing for the Record of Marriages, Births and Deaths within the Borough of Bristol.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That whatever is dangerous to human life or health, whatever renders the air or food or water or other drink unwholesome, and whatever building, erection, or part or cellar thereof, is over-crowded, or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, are declared to be nuisances, and to be illegal, and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support, continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and also be liable for the expense of the abatement and remedy therefor.

SECTION 2. No house-refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substance of any kind, shall be thrown on any street, road, ditch, gutter or public place within the limits of this Borough, and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar or adjoining out-building or grounds for more than twenty-four hours.

SECTION 3. No person or persons, without the consent of the Board of Health, shall build or use any slaughter house within the limits of this Borough, and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food; and every butcher or other person owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein any cattle, sheep or swine have been, or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept, or of any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room or building, stable or market, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every twenty-four hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to, and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, save floors and counters, in any building, place or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted or whitewashed; and the floors of such building, place or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquids or washings from settling in the earth beneath.

SECTION 4. No blood-pit, dung-pit, offal-pit or privy-well shall remain or be constructed within any slaughter house. Any one offending against this rule shall be guilty of creating and maintaining a nuisance prejudicial to public health, and shall be required to remove the nuisance within ten days from the date of notice.

SECTION 5. No person or company shall erect or maintain within the limits of this Borough any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit or exhalations are generated, such as tanneries, renneries, manufactories of starch, glue, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, gas, etc., without the permit of the Board of Health, and all such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to public health; nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste-substance, refuse or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate upon the premises. And every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use the best approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein.

SECTION 6. The business of bone and horse-boiling shall not be allowed, unless conducted under cover, the building to be provided with smoke-consumers, and a due regard be had to cleanliness in the disposition of the offal. No bone-boiling establishment or depository of dead animals shall be kept or erected in any part of this Borough, without a permit from the Board of Health.

SECTION 7. All proprietors of bone-boiling establishments not having on first day of November, 1893, permits to carry on the business, and violating these ordinances, shall be fined for every such offense, and for each month's continuance of the same, after notice, and also be liable to an indictment at common law for creating and maintaining a nuisance.

SECTION 8. The keeper or keepers of a livery or other stable shall keep his or their stable and stable-yard clean, and shall not permit, between the 15th day of May and the 1st day of November, more than four wagon-loads of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time, except by express permission of the Board of Health.

SECTION 9. No pig-pen shall be built or maintained within the limits of this Borough.

SECTION 10. No privy-vault, cess-pool or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet, cess-pool, stable or sink is drained, unless it is water-tight, shall be constructed within fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes. Earth privies and earth closets, with no vault, pit or depression below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted from this regulation, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit, and the contents must be completely removed at least once every month.

SECTION 11. All privy-vaults, cess-pools or reservoirs as above-named, shall be cleaned out at least twice a year—once in the spring not later than the 15th of May and once in the autumn not earlier than the 15th of October.

SECTION 12. Whenever any privy-well, cess-pool or sink has been declared a nuisance by the Board, and after five days notice to the owner or occupier of the premises, and the owner or occupier neglecting to abate such nuisances, the Board may proceed to cleanse the same, and shall recover the cost thereof from the owner or occupier of the property, as debts of like amount are now recoverable by law.

SECTION 13. All sewer-drains within the limits of this Borough shall be water-tight.

SECTION 14. All pipes connecting a water closet with a soil-pipe shall be trapped, each separately. All waste-pipes shall be trapped, each separately, and close to the connection with each bath, sink, bowl or other fixture, unless adequate provision is made for downward ventilation through said waste-pipes, in which case one trap may serve for several fixtures.

SECTION 15. All soil-pipes shall be carried at their full size through the roof and left open. A provision shall also be made for admitting air to the house-drain side of the main trap, if such trap exists.

SECTION 16. The joints in the vitrified pipe shall be carefully cemented under and around the pipe, and the joints in the cast iron pipe shall be run and calked with lead.

SECTION 17. All changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes. All joints and pipes shall be made air-tight. The whole work shall be done by skillful mechanics, in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and satisfactorily to the Board of Health.

SECTION 18. Before proceeding to construct any portion of the drainage system at a hotel, tenement, dwelling house or other building, the owner, builder or person constructing the same, shall file with the Board of Health a plan thereof, showing the whole drainage system, from its connection with the common sewer to its terminus in the house, together with the location and size of all branches, traps, ventilating pipes and fixtures.

SECTION 19. All drains now built shall be reconstructed whenever in the opinion of the Board of Health it may be necessary.

SECTION 20. The following named diseases are declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz; Small Pox (Variola, Varioloid), Cholera (Asiatic or Epidemic), Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash), Measles, Diphtheria (Diphtheritic Croup, Diphtheritic Sore Throat), Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever (Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis), Relapsing Fever, Epidemic Dysentery, Hydrophobia (Rabies), Glanders (Farcy), and Leprosy, and shall be understood to be included in the following regulations, unless certain of them only are specified:

SECTION 21. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number, or location, of the house.

SECTION 22. Whenever any physician finds that any person whom he is called upon to visit has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he or she shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number or location of the house, on the receipt of which report the Board of Health shall appropriately mark such infected house, and shall immediately notify the teacher or principal of every school, academy, seminary or kindergarten in the Borough, requesting said teachers or principals to dispense with the attendance of all pupils residing in the family in which such disease exists. No physician who may, in good faith, in obedience to this ordinance, report a case as one of communicable disease which subsequently proves not to be such, shall be liable to a suit for damages for such error in reporting. It shall be the duty of such physician, and of all other attendants upon persons affected with such diseases, to avoid exposure to the public of any garments or clothing about their own persons that may have been subject to the risk of infection.

SECTION 23. No person shall within the limits of this Borough, unless by permit of the Board of Health, carry or remove from one building to another, any patient affected with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. Nor shall any person by any exposure of any individual so affected, or of the body of such individual, or of any article capable of conveying contagion or infection, or by any negligent act connected with the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself or herself, cause or contribute to the spread of disease from any such individual or dead body.

SECTION 24. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, small pox, typhus fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, scarlet fever or measles, and persons dying of such diseases shall be removed and buried within thirty-six hours after such death, and the family of the deceased shall in such cases limit the attendance to as few as possible, and take all precautions possible to prevent the exposure of other persons to contagion or infection; and the person authorizing the public notice of death of such person, shall have the name of the disease which caused the death appear in such public notice.

SECTION 25. No person suffering from, or having very recently recovered from, small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever or measles, shall expose himself, nor shall any one expose any one under his charge in a similar condition, in any conveyance, without having previously notified the owner or person in charge of such conveyance of the fact of such condition as above stated. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to have this section printed on a card, and to furnish the owner of each public conveyance with a copy thereof; and it shall be the duty of the owner of such conveyance to display such card in such conveyance. And the owner or person in charge of such conveyance must not after the entry of any person so infected into his conveyance, allow any other person to enter it without having sufficiently disinfected it under the direction of the Board of Health.

Legal Advertisements

SECTION 26. No person shall let or hire any house, or room in a house in which a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, has recently existed, until the room or house and premises therewith connected have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Board of Health; and for the purposes of this section, the keeper of a hotel, inn or other house for the reception of lodgers, shall be deemed to let or hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such hotel, inn or house.

SECTION 27. Members of any household in which small pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles exists shall abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship or education, and, as far as possible, from visiting other private houses.

SECTION 28. The clothing, bed clothing and bedding of persons who have been sick with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, and the rooms which they have occupied during such sickness, together with their furniture, shall be disinfected under the direction of the Board of Health.

SECTION 29. No animal affected with a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, shall be brought or kept within the limits of this Borough, except by permission of the Board of Health, and the bodies of animals dead of such disease or killed on account thereof, shall not be buried within five hundred feet of any residence, nor disposed of otherwise than as the said Board or its Health Officer shall direct.

SECTION 30. No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced or changed in any respect from its natural condition by the addition of any foreign substance, shall be brought into, held, kept or offered for sale at any place in this Borough.

SECTION 31. No meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, vegetables, milk and nothing for human food, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, fit and safe for such use, nor any animal or fish that died by disease, and no carcass of any calf, pig or lamb, which at the time of its death was less than four weeks old, and no meat therefrom shall be brought within the limits of this Borough or offered or held for sale as food anywhere in said Borough.

SECTION 32. It shall the duty of the occupant of every house within the limits of this Borough to cleanse the cellars thereof of all dirt, vegetable and other impure matter calculated to engender disease, and to cause them to be thoroughly whitewashed with fresh lime, at least once a year prior to June 15th.

SECTION 33. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to visit each house in the Borough at least once in every year to inquire into and investigate the sanitary condition thereof.

SECTION 34. It shall be the duty of the Borough Police or the Health Officer, to flush and drain the gutters of the streets at such periods as the Board shall direct.

SECTION 35. It shall be the duty of every adult and every parent, guardian or master of every minor, residing within the limits of this Borough, who has not had small pox, or been vaccinated so as to have taken cow pox regularly, to be, if an adult, vaccinated, or, in the case of a minor, to cause such minor to be vaccinated within six months from the date of the passage of this ordinance, unless unable to do so by reason of poverty; and it shall be lawful for any regularly educated physician residing in this Borough, on application of such resident adult or parent, master or guardian of such resident minor, as are unable by reason of poverty to pay the vaccination fee, to vaccinate said adult or said minor, and present his bill therefor, properly authenticated, for an amount not exceeding 50 cents for such services, and to recover the same of and from the corporation.

SECTION 36. No pupil shall be allowed to attend the public schools in this Borough who has not been vaccinated successfully.

SECTION 37. No parent, guardian or master, in whose house or family there shall have been a communicable disease, dangerous to public health, shall permit any child residing in said house or family to attend any public, private or Sunday school, after the cessation of said disease, within a period of ten days after the house shall have been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. And it shall be the duty of the School Board to have this section printed on cards, mentioning the names of diseases declared communicable and dangerous to the public health in this ordinance, and posted in every school room in this Borough; and it shall be the duty of each teacher to read the section to the school at least once a month, and whenever any epidemic shall appear. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to have this section printed on cards and furnished to every private school, academy, seminary, kindergarten and Sunday School in this Borough, and to request the person or persons in charge of such private institutions to to post such cards in conspicuous places, and read the section to the school at least once a month, and whenever any epidemic shall prevail.

SECTION 38. Every physician who has attended a deceased person prior to death, shall furnish to the undertaker or other person who may have charge of the funeral, a properly filled out certificate of the death and its probable cause, in accordance with the form prescribed by the State Board of Health; and the undertaker shall present the same to the designated officer or member of the Board of Health, and obtain a burial or transit permit thereupon, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such funeral; and he shall not remove any dead body until such burial or transit permit shall have been procured.

SECTION 39. Every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker, or cemetery keeper, within the limits of this Borough, or has the charge or care of any tomb, vault, burying-ground or other place for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall so conduct his business and so care for any such place above-named, as to avoid detriment or danger to public health; and every person undertaking preparations for the burial of a body dead from communicable diseases as heretofore enumerated, shall adopt such precautions as the Board of Health may prescribe to prevent the spread of such disease. No dead body shall be exhumed and removed between the months of May and October inclusive.

SECTION 40. It shall be the duty of every physician to make a return to the Secretary of the Board of Health, of every birth within the Borough, at which he may officiate, in the first week of the following month, giving the date of birth, name of child (if named), sex, color, place of birth, name of father and mother and their birth places, and the occupation of the father. And for the purpose of enabling physicians to make such returns in proper manner they shall be provided with blank forms of report.

SECTION 41. It shall be the duty of every clergyman, Justice of the peace or magistrate, having power to perform marriages, or clerk of any society under whose care such ceremony is performed, within this Borough, to submit to the Secretary of the Board of Health in the first week of the month following, a report of all marriages at which he may officiate, giving the names of the parties, ages, color, occupation of each and date of marriage. In order that such clergymen, Justice of the peace, magistrate and societies may make proper returns they shall be furnished with blank forms of report.

SECTION 42. Every person violating Sections 3, 5, 6, 7, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 of this Ordinance, shall be liable, for every such offence, upon conviction before the burgess or any magistrate, to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $100, at the discretion of the convicting burgess or magistrate, besides costs, which the convicting burgess or magistrate may inflict if he sees fit.

SECTION 43. Every person violating any other section or provision of this Ordinance, shall be liable for every such offence, upon conviction before the burgess or magistrate, to a fine of not less than $3 or more than $20, at the discretion of the convicting burgess or magistrate, besides costs, which the convicting burgess or magistrate may inflict if he sees fit.

SECTION 44. All police officers, constables and watchmen are enjoined, and all citizens are respectfully desired to give information to the Board of Health of any violation of these ordinances, so that the sanitary laws providing for the cleanliness and health of the Borough may be fully executed, and all offenders promptly punished.

SECTION 45. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this 23d day of Oct., A. D. 1893.

T. B. HARKINS, Burgess.

Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

A HIGH-CLASS illustrated monthly magazine in the home is no longer a luxury. It is a necessity, and to meet the demands created by this necessity, THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, giving yearly, as it does, 1536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors, with over 1200 illustrations by clever artists, has stepped into the breach with a reduction in its price that has startled the literary world.

The Bucks County Gazette, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions TO BOTH PUBLICATIONS COMBINED for the sum of $2.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE
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Miscellaneous

GREAT DROP IN
-:BICYCLES:-

In order to compete with the cut made in New York and Philadelphia on Bicycles, I have made the following reductions:

Reading Flyers	for $90,	reduced from	$115
Majestic	" 85,	"	115
Lovell Diamond	" 90,	"	115
Warwick	" 89,	"	150
Credenda Diamond,	70,	"	90

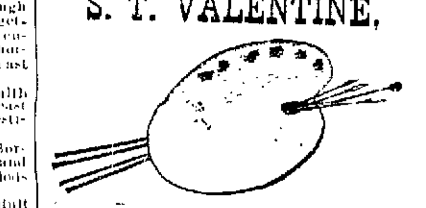
I can sell you a brand new, full size, pneumatic tired Bicycle for $50.

All the above are 1893 models; are new and guaranteed for one year. Call and see me before buying. I can save you money.

I have some great Bargains in second-hand wheels.

G. Schiesser, Jr.
Cycle Agent,
207 Washington Street.

S. T. VALENTINE,



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No. 326 Radcliffe Street
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☞ Estimates for Painting furnished upon application.

Numbers for houses at moderate prices.

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—AND—
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—AT—
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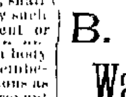

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DENTIST,
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Has constantly on hand all the new designs in

Gold and Silver Watches,
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Black Enamel, Walnut and Oak Clocks.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work done at home and warranted to give satisfaction.

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J. CURTIS HOWELL & SON,
Has Removed to the Store
Cor. of Wood & Penn Sts.,
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WHERE WILL BE FOUND

Fine Groceries,
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Teas, Coffees, Spices.
Fruits & Vegetables in Season
GIVE US A CALL.

BRISTOL HARD ARE CO.,
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A Full Line of
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND JOBBING.
Goods at Philadelphia Prices.

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YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED

PHILIP WINTER,
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The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

GALLANTRY AND OLD AGE.

Street Car Courtesy That Sometimes Takes an Unexpected Turn.

I have known a few old women in my time, but I have come to the conclusion that there are no old men. I knew he would growl at her when she offered him her seat in the crowded car, because I remembered experiences of my own in more impetuous days, and I tried to catch her eye and send her a telegram to desist from her gentle purpose, but her good heart and old fashioned deference to age made her blind, and after a minute's struggle to gather courage sufficient to rise in the crowded car she was standing before him saying timidly:

"Take this seat, sir."

He glared at her as the ogre in the fairy story always glared at the poor princess before he ate her up.

"Sit down" he roared, stamping his foot, while his face grew lurid with rage. "Sit down, I tell you! When I get so old I can't stand up, I'll let you know. D'ye hear? I'll let you know!"

His voice ran up into an angry shriek, and the poor girl sank back into her place overwhelmed with confusion and shame and was carried many blocks beyond her street because she had not courage to lift her tear blinded eyes to see where she was to signal to the conductor.

I have had many object lessons of the kind, although the one just related was the most unpleasant, and I thought I knew enough to keep out of such difficulties myself, but the other day the North Side cable [illegible] the field of my surrender. It was in the morning, and, as usual, every seat was filled and the aisles were crowded. A white haired man boarded the car and looked hopelessly around for a seat. He was feeble and worn and old and was pushed and elbowed from one position to another, lurching from side to side as the train swept curves and rounded corners. I was very unhappy, but tried to look stolidly away from the pale face and the trembling hands. He reached for the strap swinging elusively above my head, and—well, I got up, for as his coat fell back I saw on his waistcoat the ribbon and the star of cannon bronze—the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"Keep your seat, madam," he said, "I thank you just the same, but"—and he squared his shoulders as if on dress parade—"I am not as old as I look."

"Oh, I did not offer you the seat because you were old," I replied, "but because you were a soldier."

A smile flashed up into the faded eyes and lit the wrinkles in the pallid cheeks, and I have every reason to believe myself forgiven.—Chicago Post.

Lew Wallace's Present.

"When I first went as minister to Turkey," said General Lew Wallace, "a very funny thing happened me. One of the first and most important duties I had to fulfill was a call of state which I had to pay to the sultan. As first impressions are most lasting, I took particular pains to agreeably impress the sultan, and though somewhat perturbed in mind over the unaccustomed duty I acquitted myself very well—so much so that it led to one of the most embarrassing and laughable experiences of my whole life. Great was my astonishment shortly after arriving at home to receive a visit from one of the great functionaries of the sultan's court bearing a token of his highest esteem in the shape of an elegant present. It was a beautiful young lady from his own harem.

"You may imagine, if you can, the predicament I was in. If I should refuse to accept the present, it might seriously offend his majesty and cause serious international complications. On the other hand, if I accepted the beauty, how could I ever explain to the American people? And there was Mrs. Wallace!

"The short of it was that I sent her back, and I may say I succeeded in explaining to the sultan the position it would place me in before my people at home, and convinced him that it would not be wise for me to accept such a gift. He eventually replaced the present with one much more satisfactory—to Mrs. Wallace at least."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Old City of Damascus.

A recent work on sanitary engineering says that Damascus possesses in all probability the oldest waterworks in the world. The city itself is the most ancient of existing cities, having seen the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman empires, of Babylon, Nineveh, Palmyra and Jerusalem. When taken by the Saracens from the Romans, the waterworks already existed, and it is probable that the latter constructed the works which still exist and supply the town. Damascus lies in a valley on the river Albana, which flows from the Lebanon hills and is lost in the desert to the east of the town. In spite of a copious supply of excellent water, Damascus has had no immunity from epidemics, owing to the fact that the double canalization for water supply and drainage, being more or less leaky, saturated the soil and raised the *spring level nearly to the surface, and the* sewers are rarely if ever cleaned, are not systematically ventilated, and they pass under many of the houses. It is not surprising, therefore, that Damascus is and always was an insalubrious town.

Christianizers.

An enterprising firm in Caribou purchased several dozen wire springs designed for holding the restive tail of a cow during the task of milking. A revival was in progress at the time, and all of one farmer's family and his hired man had "experienced religion," but the old gentleman himself said he could never become a Christian while he had to milk the cows, for he couldn't help swearing when one of their tails struck him across the face. This firm heard of the man, sought him out and finally succeeded in disposing of one of their springs to him under the solemn assurance that it would entirely cure him of profanity. And from that day to this those springs have never been known as anything but "Christianizers."—Lewiston Journal.

The "Mule Shearer" Spider.

Yucatan is the home of an uncanny species of spider, known all over Central America as the "mule shearer." This queer representative of the mygale family has a habit of creeping up the legs of mules and horses and shearing off the hair that surrounds the hoof, especially the fetlock. The hair gained in this curious operation is used by the insect as a nest building material and is removed from the leg of the mule or horse by a strong pair of mandibles, which resemble those of a "pinching" bug. Animals bitten by the "mule shearer" always lose their hoofs.—St. Louis Republic.

The Duel Wasn't Fought.

In connection with journalists' responsibilities, M. de Cassagnac relates an anecdote he heard from M de Villemessant, the founder of the Paris Figaro.

Insulted daily in a Belgian paper by a writer whose nom de plume was "Marco Spada" (a likely name for a bravo), M. de Villemessant took the train to Brussels with two friends and a pair of swords. On his arrival he wrote to Marco Spada that at 2 p. m. sharp he should call on him to arrange an encounter. On the stroke of 2 M. de Villemessant appeared at the editorial office and asked for "Marco Spada." What was his amazement on seeing an old lady all wrinkled and with curls about the ears appear from behind a small window, and on hearing the reply, "I am Marco Spada, sir, and am at your orders!"—New York Times.

Emigrant Immigrants.

Sixty per cent of the Hungarians, more than half of the Italians, 35 per cent of the Austrians and Bohemians, 20 per cent of the British, 18 per cent of the Germans, 40 per cent of the Irish and 10 per cent of the Scandinavians who came to the United States between 1880 and 1890 returned to their native lands in the decade, the majority taking money to invest at the old home.—Minneapolis Housekeeper.

DELMONICO'S BLACK LIST.

One of the Causes of the High Respectability of That Restaurant.

An indeviating rule of Delmonico's restaurant is that no refreshment will be furnished in a private room to a man and woman, no matter who they are. In the lifetime of the late Charles Delmonico August Belmont and his wife went there to dine.

"Can we have a private room?" asked Mr. Belmont.

"We'll there be any others?" inquired Mr. Delmonico.

"No," said Mr. Belmont.

"Then you cannot have the private room," was the reply.

Mr. Delmonico had known Mr. Belmont 40 years, and Mrs. Belmont was equally well known to him. But there was the rule. He would break it for no one.

Another Delmonico rule forbids loud talking or profanity not only in the dining room, but anywhere. No matter how noisy or tipsy a man be, he dare make no noise in Delmonico's. It is very seldom that a row occurs, and when it does it is "squelched" so quickly and speedily that no annoyance is caused.

But to New Yorkers there is one terror above all others which Mr. Delmonico holds over the men about town. It is his black list—the list of men who, having violated some of the rules, are in utter darkness so far as this place is concerned. The result is that, though the place may be full of New York's noisiest youths, they don't do any yelling there. The reason is this, to be on the black list means, to the heavy swell, that he cannot get to his friends there or be served, no matter who gives the orders.

This is very easily done. At Delmonico's every New Yorker belonging to a certain set is presumed to be a gentleman. Should one of these make a bill which after a reasonable time he would not pay—mind the words used were "would not"—he is put on the black list. This means absolute ostracism from the one place every New York swell and about every gentleman visitor wants to enter almost every evening. When Fred May, who went once to fight a duel with James Gordon Bennett, received notice that he was on the Delmonico black list for throwing a decanter through a great mirror, he at first laughed scornfully. When he experienced its effects, he talked largely about a fight. Yet his name remained among those shut out for nine months, and he was not again admitted among the elite until his sister came home from Europe and interceded in his behalf.

The methods of the black list are cruelly simple, but mighty effective. The offender receives a polite note from Mr. Delmonico, generally in his own handwriting, informing him that thenceforth the services of the Delmonico establishment are not at his disposal. But it is a public house, and any well behaved person has a right to enter. So one might think. Suppose you try it just to see how the black list scheme works. Invite a man thus tabooed into Delmonico's. He has received his notice, but you of course cannot know it, for it is not a thing a man is proud of. You two seat yourselves at a table. A waiter comes forward, and you order, say, two glasses of sherry.

The man returns with the glass and one portion of the topaz hued fluid, which he places before you, but none for the other man. Ask him what it means. He, with seeming innocence, will reply that he thought "ze othair gentleman did not drink." Just look at your companion. His face is perfectly white with shame and anger. He says quickly: "Yes, dear boy, I don't drink now, you know. Swore off lately, you know." He dare not say he is blacklisted.

But there are other places open to him, you may think. True, but if he is a man about town to be unable to invite an acquaintance from another city, for instance, to Delmonico's means a downfall, and if he is a society man the result is a very serious matter.—New York Letter in Washington Post.

An Ultimatum.

What the late Professor Jowett of Oxford was least tolerant of was pretentiousness and shallow conceit. The reputation for extreme latitudinarianism that the fame of his early trial for heresy had attached to his name sometimes made foolish young men seek to curry favor with him by extravagant protestations of agnosticism. One self satisfied undergraduate, who had a thin smattering of all the heathen philosophies, and fancied, like many of his age, that he had made the original discovery that all the world's dolls were full of sawdust, met the master in the "Quad" one day, and having entered into conversation with him continued to pace up and down by his side.

"Master," he said after a pause, "I have searched everywhere in all philosophies, ancient and modern, and nowhere do I find the evidence of a God."

"Mr. ——," replied the master after a shorter pause than usual, "if you don't find a God by 5 o'clock this afternoon, you must leave this college."

If Dr. Jewett had really believed in the young man's professions of "philosophic doubt" as being anything but puppyish brag, I e would have spent hours of valuable time in kindly and reasonable talk with h m.—New York Tribune.

Waterproof Cotton Cloth.

The processes commonly resorted to for imparting a waterproof quality to cotton cloth have proved only measurably successful, besides being somewhat complicated and troublesome. The latest and most effective method, as recently described, is claimed to be free from the objections heretofore encountered and consists mainly in first drying the fabric thoroughly in a dry heat and then spreading it lightly over a smooth surface. With a brush this is painted over with a thin coat of boiled oil, which, after having become perfectly dry, is treated to a second coat, and a third if necessary, plenty of time being allowed between each for the effect of the operation on the fabric to become perfect. After the last coat has been applied, if the surface remains sticky, a mixture of one-fourth pound of shellac to a pint of water gently heated until near the boiling point, adding to this a small quantity of liquid ammonia, is painted over the surface. For a yellow waterproof yellow ochre is employed, and for a black, lampblack is found serviceable. The coloring matter, it is said, can be used in mixture with the shellac.—New York Sun.

Interactions of Chemical Molecules.

The genesis of chemical elements is now being studied with the application of the principles of gravitation. Mendeleef, in 1889, first proposed to apply Newton's Third Law, and now Rev. Dr. Houghton, in recently published papers, applies the three Newtonian laws to explain the interactions of chemical molecules, with this difference only, that atoms have a specific coefficient of attraction varying with the nature of the atom concerned, whereas the specific coefficient of gravity is the same for all bodies independent of their composition or matter.—Science

The "Miraculous" or "Holy Thorn."

At Glastonbury abbey in Somersetshire, England, once stood a thorn tree which it is said bloomed every Christmas morning. The first authentic account of it ever written was in 1772 by a Mr. Eyston, who tells of it in the account of his visit to the abbey. The keeper assured Mr. Eyston that St. Joseph of Arimathea landed not far from the town, at a place where there was formerly an oak that had been planted to his memory; that he and his companions marched to a hill and rested themselves, and that Joseph stuck his staff in the ground

Now, this staff was a common dry hawthorn stick, but it grew and first came into full flower on Christmas day. Afterward the tree, which had thus grown and budded like Aaron's rod, always bloomed on the day of Our Lord's nativity and upon no other day, the flower, like that of the night blooming cereus, lasting but a few hours.

Many queer stories have been told of the "Miraculous Thorn of Glastonbury." It was said that if the chips from it were planted they would sprout and grow like potatoes; that the leaves cured all inflammations, swellings, etc., and that "rods" cut from it would never leave marks on the children corrected by their use.—St. Louis Republic.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

Allow me to add my tribute to the efficacy of Ely's Cream Balm. I was suffering from a severe attack of influenza and catarrh and was induced to try your remedy. The result was marvelous. I could hardly articulate, and in less than twenty-four hours the catarrhal symptoms and my hoarseness disappeared and I was able to sing a heavy role in Grand Opera with voice unimpaired. I strongly recommend it to all singers.—Wm. H. Hamilton, Leading Basso of the C. D. Hess Grand Opera Co.

Dr. Ella R. Heineken,

formerly Dr. Ella R. Shinn, the LADY DENTIST, will be at her office, above Dr. PURSELL'S Drug Store, to receive patients as formerly. Appointments can be made with Dr. T. S. Heineken at the office. 9-14-tf

Will We Have Cholera?

If such is to be the deplorable state of affairs, it would not be wise to overlook any precautionary measure. The cheapest and best way to improve the sanitary condition of your home is to scrape off the old paper and have new put on. The Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of 12 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, are selling gold embossed papers for 12 and 15 cents. Send four two cent stamps for samples.

Stop Coughing

Or it will end in consumption. The afflicted should resort at once to Stretch's Balsam Wild Cherry and Horehound, a sure remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis or any pulmonary disease. At all druggists—25 cents. Oct 5-3m.

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$100 Reward $100.

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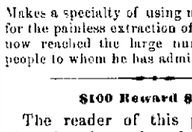

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CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier

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Estate of WILLIAM H. GRUNDY, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

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Miscellaneous

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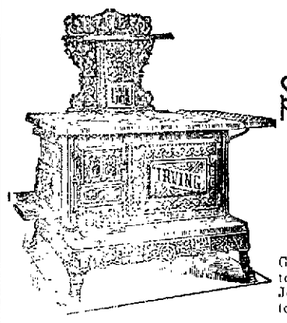

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ARDREY BROS.,
Pond Street.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

HE CAN NEVER LOVE AGAIN.

A languorous fragrance floats round me,
From lilies stately and fair,
That gleam in gardens enchanted
And fill with perfume the air.
And the roses, crimson with passion,
Or white with divinest pain,
Riot in sweet confusion
In the realms of Love's domain.
The moon's silver rays fleck about me,
Lighting this garden so fair,
And the nightingale sings in sweet rapture,
And my soul longs in vain to be there.

But I stand, like an exile, in shadow,
While my heart sobs a tender refrain,
And I know I am banished forever—
Banished from Love's domain.
The flowers have lost their fragrance,
The birds sing for senseless ears,
The perfume wafted toward me
Comes through a valley of years.

I gaze with a wistful sorrow,
And my heart stirs with swiftest pain,
And I know that never, ah never,
Shall I enter Love's domain.
—Jean Helmer in Buffalo News.

BY TELEPHONE.

As the centuries succeed one another society becomes more complicated and science develops in all directions; thus is an equilibrium maintained, and the modern lover is aided by the appliances of science as he is hampered by the intricacies of society. Even the charity fair, that final triumph of the amateur swindler, and the telephone, that unpoetic adjunct of the shop and the office, can be forced to do love's bidding and to serve as instruments in the cunning hands of Cupid.

When the young ladies who were spending the summer at the seaside hotel at Sandy Beach resolved to get up a fair for the benefit of the society for the supply of missionaries to cannibal countries, they had no more hearty helper than Mr. Samuel Brassey, a young gentleman recently graduated from Columbia College. He was alert, energetic, ingenious and untiring, and when at last the fair was opened the young ladies declared that they did not know what they would have done without him. He it was who helped to decorate the ballroom, and to arrange it as a mart for the vending of unconsidered trifles. He it was who devised the Japanese tea stall for Mrs. Martin, and suggested that this portly and imposing dame should appear in a Japanese dressing gown. He it was who aided the three Miss Pettitoes, then under Mrs. Martin's motherly wing, to set up their stands—the well, where Miss Rebecca drew lemonade for every one that thirsted; the old curiosity shop, where Miss Nelly displayed a helter skelter lot of odds and ends; and the Indian wigwam, in the dark recesses of which Miss Cassandra, in the garb of Pocahontas, told fortunes.

To Miss Cassandra, who was the eldest and most austere of the three Miss Pettitoes, he suggested certain predictions for the certain young men and maidens who were sure to apply to the soothsayer—predictions which seemed to her sufficiently vague and oracular, but which chanced to be pertinent enough to excite the liveliest emotions when they were imparted to the applicants. For Miss Nelly he wrote out many autographs of many famous persons, from Julius Cæsar and Cleopatra to Queen Elizabeth and George Washington. The signatures of Shakespeare, of which there were a dozen, he declared to be eminently characteristic, as no two were spelled alike, and the sign manual of Confucius he authorized her to proclaim absolutely unique, as he had copied it from the only tea chest in the hotel. To him also the sirens of the bazaar owed their absolute conviction of the necessity of giving no change.

Furthermore, he elaborated a novel reversal of the principle of a reduction on taking a quantity—the autographs at the Old Curiosity Shop, the glasses of attenuated lemonade at the well, and the little fans at the Japanese tea stall were all 25 cents each, three for $1. The device alone stamped him as a young man with a most promising head for business, and so Martin declared him, after asking if the autographs were genuine and being promptly offered a "written guarantee from the maker."

From these details it will be seen that Mr. Samuel Brassey was on the most friendly terms, not to say familiar, with Mrs. Martin and with her charges, the three Miss Pettitoes. He was equally frank and open with all the other young ladies in the hotel, except, it may be, with Miss Bessy Martin. In his relations with Mrs. Martin's handsome niece a persistent observer might have detected a constraint, often cast aside and often recurring. The rest of the girls met him with the sincerity and the unthinking cordiality which are marked characteristics of the young women of America, especially when they chance to be at a summer hotel. So indeed did Miss Martin, but to her his bearing was different. Toward the others he was kindly. To her he was devoted and yet reserved at times, as though under duress.

The least bashful of young men ordinarily, in her presence he found himself shy and not always able to compel his tongue to do his bidding. If she looked at him—and he was a pleasant faced young fellow—he found himself wondering whether he was blushing or not. Out of her sight he was often miserable, and under her eyes he suffered an exquisite agony. He hovered about her as though he had words of the deepest import trembling on his tongue, but when he sat by her side on the piazza or danced a Virginia reel opposite to her of a Saturday night or walked with her to church of a Sunday morning, he had nothing to say for himself.

Whether or not Miss Martin had noted these symptoms, or what her opinion of Mr. Brassey might be, or her feelings toward him, no man might know. These things were locked in her breast. The face of a virgin before the asking of the question is as inscrutable as the visage of the sphinx propounding its riddle. Miss Martin treated Sam as she treated the other young men. She allowed him to help her in the organization of the postoffice department of the fair. She was to be the postmistress, and with Sam aiding and abetting a letter was prepared for every person who could possibly apply for one—a missive not lacking in spice and not always shown about by the recipient.

At Sam Brassey's suggestion the postoffice had been arranged as a public pay station of the Seaside Hotel Telephone company—so a blue and white sign declared which hung over the corner of the ballroom where the letters were distributed. He had set up a toy telephone in the postoffice with a line extending to a summer house in the grounds about 200 feet from the hotel. Any person who might pay 25 cents at the postoffice was entitled to go to the summer house and hold a conversation by wire. The questions which this casual converser might choose to put were answered promptly and pointedly, for Bessie Martin was a quick witted and keen sighted girl.

So it happened that these telephone talks were a captivating novelty, and during the final evening of the fair the bell in the postoffice rang frequently, and Miss Martin's conversation charmed many a quarter into the litle box which Sam Brassey had contrived for her to store her takings.

Sam himself was constant in his attendance at the postoffice. Although Mrs. Martin or the three Misses Pettitoe might claim his services, he returned to Bessy as soon as he could. Yet he did not seem altogether pleased at the continual use of the telephone. As the evening wore on a shadow of resolution deepened on his face. It was as though he had made a promise to himself, and thereafter was only biding his time before he should keep it.

About 10 o'clock the ballroom began to empty as the crowd gathered in the dining room, where the drawing for the grand prize was to take place. The committee of management had decided early in the organization of the fair not to allow any lotteries. Nevertheless a "subscription" had been opened for a handsome pair of cloisonne vases, which Mr. Martin had presented, and every subscriber had a numbered ticket, and now on the last evening of the fair there was to be a "casting of lots" to discover to whom the vases might belong. This much the committee of management had permitted. The interest in the result of the "casting of lots" was so intense that most of the ladies who had charge of stalls abandoned them for awhile and deserted into the dining room.

Then Sam Brassey stepped up to the window of the postoffice.

"Are you going to see the drawing of the prize, Miss Bessy?" he asked.

"No," she answered, "I shall stick to my post."

"That's all right!" he returned, and a smile lightened his face. "That's all right. Then here's my quarter."

So saying, he placed the coin before her and hurried away.

"But what's it for?" she cried. There was no reply, as he had already left the house.

The ballroom was almost empty by this time. Mr. Harry Brackett, who had been writing most amusing letters from Sandy Beach to the Gotham Gazette, was standing before the well and sipping a glass of lemonade for which he had just handed Miss Rebecca a $2 bill, receiving no change.

"How much of this tipple have you had?" he asked her.

"Two big buckets full," she answered. "Why?"

Mr. Brackett made no reply, but began to peer earnestly among the vines which formed the bower and draped the well.

"What are you doing?" asked Miss Rebecca.

"I was looking for the other half of that lemon," he replied.

Then he offered her his arm, and they went off together into the dining room to see who should win the prize.

Miss Bessy Martin was left quite alone in her corner of the ballroom. She was counting up her gains when the telephone bell rang sharply. Before she could put the money down and go to the instrument there came a second impatient ting-a-ling.

"Somebody seems to be in a hurry," she said as she took her station before the box and raised the receiver to her ear.

Then began one of those telephonic conversations which are as one sided as any discussion in which a lady takes part, and which are quite as annoying to the listener. The torture of Tantalus was but a trifle compared with the suffering of an inquisitive person who is permitted to hear the putting of a question and debarred from listening to the answer. Fortunately there was no one left in the ballroom near enough to the postoffice corner to hear even the half of the conversation now to be set down.

"Hello, hello!" was the obligatory remark with which Bessy Martin began her colloquy across the wire.

Of course the response of her partner in the confabulation was as inaudible as he was invisible.

"Oh, it's you, Mr. Brassey, is it?"

——?

"Yes. I wondered why you had run off so suddenly."

——?

"You have paid your quarter, and you can talk to me just two minutes."

——?

"I like to listen to you too."

——?

"Of course I didn't mean that! You ought to know me better."

——?

"What did you say?"

——?

"Not lately?"

——?

"Yes, she had on a blue dress, and I thought she looked like a fright. Didn't you?"

——?

"Who were you looking at then?"

——?

"At me? Oh, Mr. Brassey!"

——?

"No. They are not here now."

——?

"There's nobody here at all."

——?

"Yes, I'm all alone—there isn't a creature in sight."

——?

"I love secrets. Tell me!"

——?

"Tell me now!"

——?

"Why can't you tell me now? I'm just dying to know."

——?

"I don't believe you'll die."

——?

"No, there isn't anybody here at all—nobody; nobody!"

——?

"Besides, nobody can hear you but me."

——?

"Of course I'm glad to talk. What girl isn't?"

——?

"Well, it is lonely here just now."

——?

"I can't chat half as well through a telephone as I can face to face."

——?

"Oh, thank you, sir. That was really very pretty indeed! If you could see me, I'd blush!"

——?

"Can you really see me in your heart?"

——?

"How poetic you are tonight!"

——?

"I just dote on poetry!"

——?

"Well, I do love other things too."

——?

"Oh, Mr. Brassey!"

——?

"You take me so by surprise!"

——?

"You really have startled me so!"

——?

"I never thought of such a thing at all!"

——?

"Y-s."—Exchange.

A Conjugal Conundrum.

Mrs. Wickwire—What is the difference between me and a chicken, dear?

Mr. Wickwire—About 35 years, I guess.

Mrs. Wickwire—Oh, you hateful thing! That isn't the answer at all. The chicken is killed to dress, and I am dressed to kill.—Indianapolis Journal.

Cheap Homes In Texas.

In Texas there are still 23,000,000 acres of land which no settler has ever yet occupied. These are under control of the state of Texas herself and are divided into school, railroad, river improvement and irrigation lands. Texas surveyors have divided them again, according to quality, into dry agricultural, watered agricultural, timber and pasture lands. Besides the domain included in the above grants there are yet left 4,000,000 acres of unappropriated public ground which settlers can get by simply going and living upon them under the United States homestead laws.

These unoccupied acres are scattered in almost every county of the state. Of the school lands, those where the rainfall is sufficient to irrigate them are sold for $3 an acre, those that need artificial irrigation for $2, while timber land is valued at $5 an acre. The Texas public domain is admirably guarded from the clutches of boomers and speculators. It is sold only to actual settlers in lots not exceeding 640 acres and not less than 80 acres except in case of the purely grazing lands, of which one individual may buy four sections, or three agricultural and one grazing, at $2 an acre. It will thus be seen that there is in Texas still an abundance of good land, the only necessary precaution being that the settler must find out from the county clerk or some one else exactly the character of the land on which he proposes to locate. The terms are exceedingly liberal, the settler being required to pay annually only one-fortieth of the price of the farm until the debt is defrayed, with interest at 5 per cent.

German Electors.

The title of elector is peculiarly German, being found in the same sense nowhere outside the limits of the German states. They were so called because in the thirteenth century seven princes, the king of Bohemia, the archbishops of Mentz, Treves and Cologne and the rulers of Brandenburg and Saxony and the Palatinate assumed the privilege of electing the emperor. An eighth elector, Bavaria, was admitted to the circle in 1648, and a ninth, Hanover, in 1692.

THE SCHOONER.

Just mark that schooner westward far at sea.
'Tis but an hour ago
When she was lying hoggish at the quay,
And men ran to and fro
And tugged and stamped and shoved and pushed and swore,
And ever and anon, with crapulous glee,
Grinned homage to viragos on the shore.

So to the jetty gradual she was hauled;
Then one the tiller took,
And chewed and spat upon his hand and bawled,
And one the canvas shook
Forth like a moldy bat, and one, with nods
And smiles, lay on the bowsprit end and called
And cursed the harbor master by his gods.

And rotten from the gunwale to the keel,
Rat riddled, bilge bestank,
Slime slobbered, horrible, I saw her reel
And drag her oozy flank
And sprawl among the deft young waves that laughed
And leapt and turned in many a sportive wheel
As she thumped onward with her lumbering draught.

And now, behold! a shadow of repose
Upon the line of gray
She sleeps—that transverse cuts the evening rose—
She sleeps and dreams away,
Soft blended in a unity of rest
All jars and strifes obscene and turbulent throes
'Neath the broad benediction of the west.

Sleeps, and methinks she changes as she sleeps,
And dies and is a spirit pure.
Lo, on her deck an angel pilot keeps
His lonely watch secure!
And at the entrance of heaven's dockyard waits
Till from night's leash the fine breathed morning leaps,
And that strong hand within unbars the gates.
—T. E. Brown in Athenæum.

GINEVRA.

Signora Ginevra Lafargue never told any one the story of her marriage, but when she found herself alone with Paulo, her husband, she liked to talk of it, as it gave her pleasure to recall their mutual remembrances. Why should she let any one else know that when she was 18 years old her beautiful brown eyes, her fresh complexion and her black hair were her sole dowry? It is a great deal if one only thinks so, and yet it is not too much nowadays.

At 6! Ginevra had known the discomfort of rousing herself, the piercing cold on coming out from the warm covering, the icy ablutions that harden the skin. The tinkling of the bell for the first breakfast, when she had only got as far as lacing her boots, and the second call of this miserable bell that gave the signal to go out for the 7 o'clock mass at the parish church, while she was just entering the dining room, the hurried rush across the corridors and through the street, with her mouth full, to join, all breathless, the long line of pupils gathered at the church door.

Every morning, in winter especially, there were the same trials, the same hurry, the same rushing, and this morning—what ill fortune! It had been freezing cold for a week—there was no end to the trials—and her watch was 10 minutes slow.

When, after the hurried effort of dressing and getting her breakfast, she reached the archway of the great door, every one had been gone some time—the hum of the collective life suspended for a half hour left the house more silent and empty. A few servants in the distance were occupied with setting the dormitories in order.

Ginevra drew the bell rope of the door in the porter's deserted room and let the heavy doors fall together with a noise against her shoulders. Then she tried to go out, but she was unexpectedly held fast from behind, shut in by her quick slamming of the door. The resistance to her impulse had been so strong that she just missed falling forward on her nose.

When she recovered her equilibrium, she was pleased to think she had escaped two misfortunes, two disasters at once—not only might she have scratched her nose and cut her lips, but she might have torn her dress, a fine dress of black silk that occupied the second place in her wardrobe and was used for Thursday—a half holiday.

Luckily the stuff, of good quality, had resisted. Not one tear, nothing but a bit of the underskirt caught and firmly held in the crack of the door.

"Pshaw!" thought Ginevra, with a sigh of complaint, "today I shall not be in time for the mass, that is all. I will ring the bell and go up stairs to the piano. It will be warm in the music room."

She reached out her arms toward the bell, but suddenly drew back frightened by a slight warning creak. Then she sought to gain a little more height by twisting her arm and her shoulder. Alas! even with her head turned back she could not measure the distance, the enormous distance, 18 inches at least, between her extended hand and the bronze hand that hung inert and inaccessible at the end of the bellrope.

When she realized how the case stood, the prisoner let her arm fall, and her heart beat quickly, for very few people passed through this out of the way alley.

But after a few minutes an apparition came to reanimate her, and all her longing, all her emotions, all her lost strength, centered with a bound in the fat milk woman, who slowly advanced from the end of the street balancing the two brass pots that dangled before and behind her, fastened to a pole.

She was going to pass by without noticing Ginevra, with the extraordinary indifference of the peasant who does not understand the curious ways of the city people, when the girl decided to call to her softly.

"Signora—signora!"

The other turned her great, fat, rosy face questioningly, and with a little timidity. Ginevra explained the case.

"Ah! well!" said the woman, without showing surprise. "Wait a moment, signorina."

She set down her water jugs, asked Ginevra to draw a little to one side to let her arm have free action, then rang the bell so vigorously that the glasses trembled, and a dull rumbling was heard through the house as if a violent storm had shaken the foundations.

Content with her good action, she raised the wooden yoke to her shoulders again, rose slowly to her feet to get the jugs in place without disturbing the milk, and set out with the same swinging gait as before, that she might not delay her customers.

At first Ginevra thought she heard some one in the house at a great distance; then every noise ceased until the arrival of a new passerby.

This was a young cavalry officer, walking along with his nose in the air, proudly swinging his body, clad in a dolman and loose pantaloons. She drew back quickly, decided not to invoke the aid of this gentleman who advanced without seeing her, entirely occupied with himself, and when he discovered her she had already had time to taste in anticipation the mortification of this moment. She was bent, with her back nailed up against the door and her head bowed, but she was not able to extinguish the fire on her cheeks, which, it seemed to her, must illuminate the street like a gay colored ensign. The officer stopped a moment, coughed, then slowly went on his way, turning to look back at every step, not knowing what to think of this motionless figure, not knowing what to do.

Then appeared and disappeared, successively, groups of children, who went along holding hands and singing; a butcher's boy, who carried the morning orders in a wooden box on his shoulders, and a spectacled lady with languid eyes, and finally she recognized a gentleman, a lawyer retired from business, who passed every day at this hour, leading a little child by the hand, who went to an ecclesiastical institute not far from there.

It seemed to her that it would not be disagreeable to make known her trouble to this father of a family. To spare herself the embarrassment of a confession she took a step and bent forward as if she sought to disentangle herself, and when he was near she turned her head back as if she was distressed over the uselessness of her efforts, which obliged the gentleman to approach her eagerly.

"Don't tear your dress, signora; ring the bell."

He rang, but he pulled the rope timidly, with the discretion of a well educated and pious man accustomed to moderation. Then, with a smile, a word of hope, he disappeared for fear of being late with the little urchin.

Laborers now passed on their way to work. If one had gone by alone, Ginevra might have confided in him, but as they passed in company she feared their jokes.

After they had gone she stamped her foot with rage. What a world! Inhabited by so few people whom she could ask to stretch out their arms to aid her.

Heaven wished without doubt to punish her for this very philosophical but too malignant reflection against her neighbors, because from this moment nobody came along, and during a long quarter of an hour she followed, with a sad look, the quick movements of a dog hurrying after a bit of meat or frisking with the other dogs, and a pigeon, which, with an air of tranquil liberty, walked along the middle of the street.

The mass must be finished. Her anxiety clearly showed her the hurried gestures of the last part—the purification, the benediction of the priest, the rising to the feet for the last gospel. While she wiped the gathering tear from the corner of her eye her fixed look did not abandon the angle of the sidewalk, where at any moment the three largest scholars at the head of the column might appear. And if they did surprise her there, a prisoner, what outbursts of laughter, what bantering, what ridiculous legends, would attach to her person in future!

She felt relieved, and calmed herself when a black point appeared at the fatal angle and then detached itself from the wall, and she recognized a masculine form, an arm that moved in regular time, long and agile limbs that seemed to fly over the ground at every step.

The man was soon near her, showing himself at every step youthful fair and elegant. He was passing, unconscious of her presence, when he heard a call.

"Signor, signor! Excuse me, signor!"

He turned quickly, raised his cap and took two or three steps with the submissive and respectful air of a man in good society who puts himself at the command of a lady, then waited, not knowing very well what she wished of him.

Ginevra explained to him with three monosyllables and with a little timid gesture; then he drew the bellrope.

He rang with a firm hand; with calculated slowness. The glasses did not tremble; the building was not shaken to the foundations. Instead a thousand slight vibrations, a thousand subtle percussions of the bell would give the alarm to all.

After this undertaking he remained near her, firm as a defender.

"I have been very fortunate, signora, not to have made you wait for me too long."

"Signor," answered Ginevra quickly, "in a moment I shall have been here a half hour"——

The young man uttered an exclamation of surprise. "Oh, is it so? You seem numb. I ought to pass here every morning at 8 precisely. If I had only imagined! How shameful my delay"——

Ginevra did not answer. She recovered from her boarding school timidity, however, in presence of this gracious and pleasant young man. Seeing her embarrassment, he became silent again, and for a few moments that were mortally long she felt his two great eyes fixed on her attentively, in which were reflected a little amazement and some hidden intent.

But, as if this liberator was the only person delayed, the spell was broken inside the house. A noise was heard, and soon after the heavy door turned on its hinges, opened by a very busy little domestic with a clothesbrush in her hand.

The two young people made a profound bow. Paulo Lafargue, who was destined for the law and was studying in the office of a famous notary, went off to his work and Ginevra hastened to play scales on the piano.

From this day on the mistress of the school had a great deal to do. A wolf, a terrible wolf, came prowling around the flock. Although he was not yet permitted the least little attack and limited himself to a distant recognition, yet he began to occasion a great alarm. Each demanded anxiously what victim had been chosen, until, at last, he ventured to salute Ginevra.

It was a grave scandal. As the pursuit continued and was renewed every day at mass or on the walk, the girl passed through all the successive gradations of fear and of shame until the moment in which she was accused of maintaining intelligence with the enemy.

But she was vindicated when Paulo Lafargue, an orphan and rich, demanded her hand. After mature reflection, his demand was granted, but not before notifying him that he sought a frivolous creature who had no taste for teaching.

Nothing was more just than this angelic estimate, which was verified by the joyous surprise of Ginevra and by the love that she suddenly dedicated to her Paulo.

And this is why, when any one spoke in her presence of the time before her marriage, Signora Lafargue always was silent, while in the sympathetic ear of her husband she loved to allude to the picturesqueness of their first meeting, and to relate, with a malicious smile, the ridiculous incident to which she owed her happiness.—From the Italian of Marie Bertaux.

Business Principles.

Customer—Why do you take the trouble of sending the gloves, a small parcel, away with the money? I might be putting them on while waiting for my change.

Salesman—Yes, and have them half worn out. We don't do business in that way. We mean that all goods shall leave the store in first rate order.—Boston Transcript.

Rusticating.

St. Louis Man—Been rusticating, have you? Well, there is nothing like getting away from the noise and bustle of city life for a few days. Where did you go?

Kansas City Man—To St. Louis.

The Bargain Stood.

A very absentminded member of the French institute was reading the newspaper in the Casino at Dieppe. He was absorbed by his reading, and with his left hand he unconsciously pushed the files of newspapers on the table. Each moment he sent them farther from him. Beyond the papers was an inkstand, which at last the moving papers pushed over the side of the table. It fell on the trousers of a Paris banker, who was furious at the accident.

The absentminded man offered his best excuses without appeasing the banker's wrath, who shrieked that his new trousers were ruined.

"But, sir, I will cheerfully pay for them. Be good enough to give me your card, and I will send the money to your hotel."

"To my hotel, sir. I don't know you. I must instantly have the 30 francs those trousers cost."

The member of the institute drew forth the 30 francs and handed them to the banker. Then he said:

"Now that you have been paid, I hope you have too much of the delicacy of a gentleman to remain in my trousers. You know they are mine, and I insist upon their immediate delivery to me. You have no confidence in me. I have none in you. My trousers!"

In vain the banker protested against such haste. The crowd that had gathered about the disputants said the member of the institute was right, and the banker, after sending for another pair of nether garments, surrendered the ink stained ones amid the laughter of the bystanders.—New York Mail and Express.

Marine Tertiaries of Australia.

Tertiary beds of marine origin are extensively developed in the southern portion of Australia, forming a more or less broken fringe along the coast line from the head of the Great Australian bight to the Snowy river in the east of Victoria. With the exception of a prolongation up the basin of the Murray river, they do not extend far from the coast line and attain no great height above the sea. They are absent from the eastern coast of Australia, being apparently faulted below sea level.

Till of late years very little has been done toward the elucidation of the fauna, only a few species having been described. Recently, however, Professor Ralph Tate of Adelaide has done a great amount of work among the mollusca and echinoderms of the series and has enabled several workers to enter the field. The fauna is remarkably rich, especially in the older rocks, and not far short of 2,000 species have been recorded. The limit is far from reached, as fresh forms are coming to light at every new locality visited.—Science.

Miscellaneous

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Suits that were $25 cut down to $20.
Suits that were $20 cut down to $15.
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JOHN C. STUCKERT,
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Miscellaneous.

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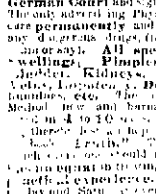

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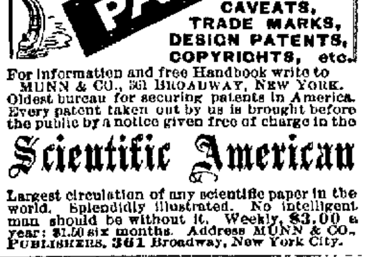

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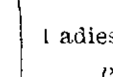

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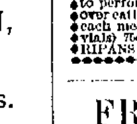

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